



Chemistry of Chandrayaan-II

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Abstract

The Vikram Lander moved in sideway and hot landing are proved that the place planned for landing in south pole of moon may has magnetic material or photo active material.

1. INTRODUCTION

Chandrayaan-II has been sent by ISRO to the south pole of moon. Chandrayaan-I had been sent to the centre part of the moon. It was successfully landed. America, China, Russia and Japan were sent the satellite to the north pole of the moon. Chandrayaan-II was sent by ISRO to South Pole of moon with a distance of 350 km. The satellite Chandrayaan-II is moving in the orbit above 300 km from the south pole of the moon. The Vikram Lander was released from Chandrayaan-II and it was moving towards moon upto 297.9 km. Then the movement is not under the control of ISRO. It was moved in sideway upto 500 meter and landed on the moon. The sideway movement is unexpected. The landing was a hot landing. So ISRO was not able to control it. Here the science is still undetermined. Hence the technology error comes into the role and the Vikram Lander moved out of the predicted route.

Chemistry between Vikram Lander and moon

The Chemistry behind this factor was play the major role for the matter. The gravitational force of earth/moon depends on the chemical/elements present in the planet. In earth, the gravitational force is almost spread over the earth uniformly except the equatorial line even uneven distribution of various elements/chemical components present in earth. It may be due to the presence of water in ground level and underground level. The water integrate the gravitational force in earth.

The gravity of moon is a kind of electromagnetic attraction. The electromagnetic attraction is differs with respect to elements present in the particular area. The overall electromagnetic integration may be not happened in moon because of the absence/very less quantity of water in moon.

If the Vikram Lander move closer to moon, the magnetic force of attraction is there. The Vikram Lander landing is smooth as per the ISRO technology. If the electromagnetic radiation may induce electrons on and inside of the metal/alloys/materials used for making the Vikram Lander, then there is a repulsive force of operation takes place and results the Vikram Lander movement deviated in sideway upto the distance of the element deposited in the moon. This indicated that the path already predicted for landing of Vikram Lander towards moon directly projected on the elements which create electromagnetic radiation.

On the other hand, in day time of moon, sunlight falls on moon. The predicted place of landing on moon may have huge deposition of photoactive elements like Indium, Gallium, TiO_2 , FeO etc. There is a possibility for generate sunlight induced strong current on the surface of the landing area (Figure 1). The Lander reach the field of current, then automatically induction of negative charges on Lander and ultimately repulsion takes place. The sensor functions are cutoff. So it will move sideways due to repulsion and hot landing also possible. The distance 500 meter sideway travel indicated that the photo active elements deposition coverage extended upto 500 meter. Thus the failure of Vikram Lander revealed that the magnetic or photo active material present in the south pole of the moon.

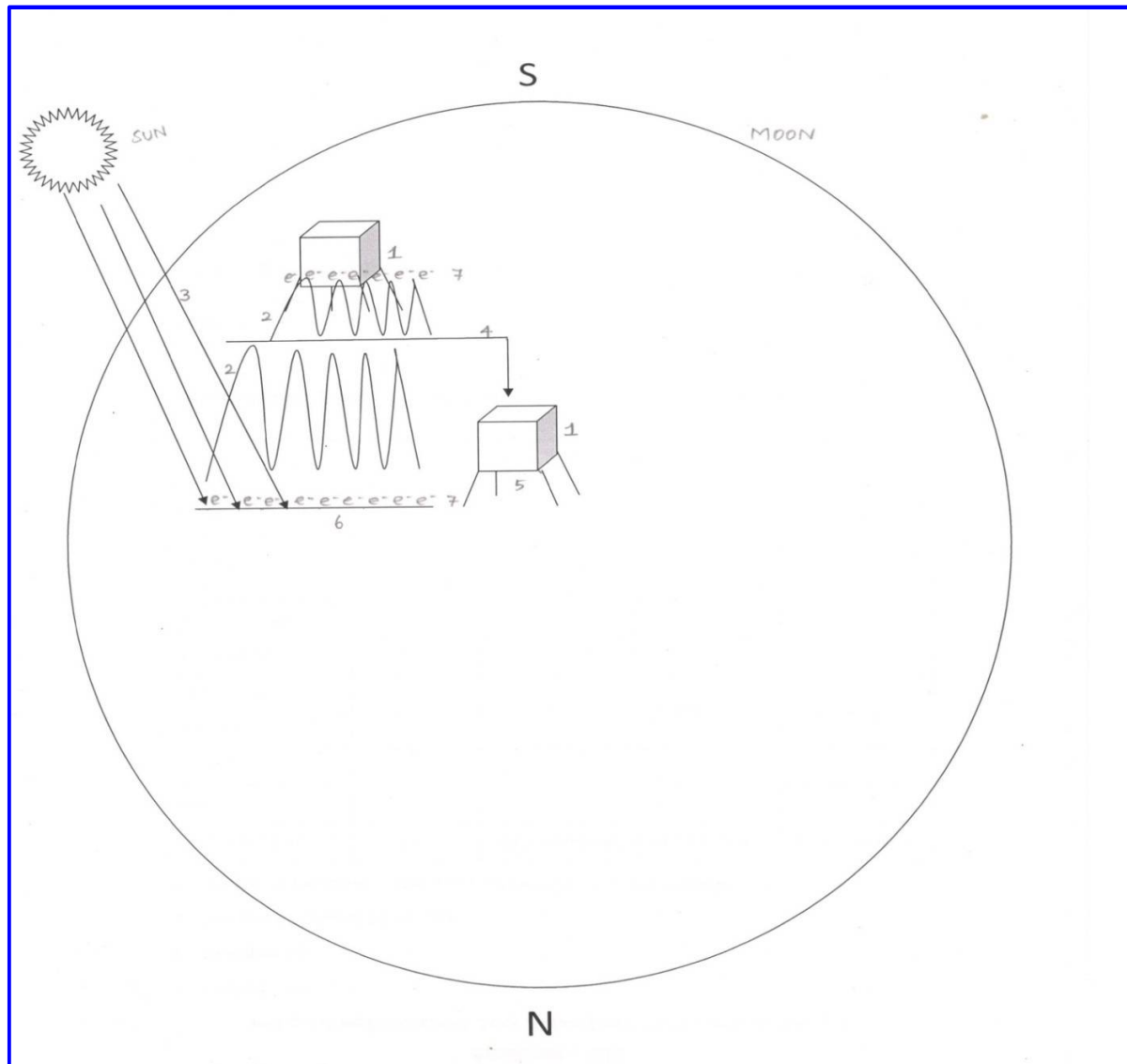


Fig. 1: Chemistry between Vikram Lander and moon

1. Vikram Lander
2. Magnetic field
3. Sun rays
4. Sideway moving
5. Landing on moon
6. Moon surface
7. Photo induced electrons on the surface

2. CONCLUSION

Magnetic or photo active materials may create electromagnetic field, which may cut off sensor function. Then the repulsive force between the photo induced moon current/magnetic field leads to sideway travel and hot landing of Vikram Lander. The sideway travel distance indicate the coverage area of magnetic/photo active materials deposition on moon. This assumption may useful for the ISRO scientist to analyze the real scientific factors happens on the Vikram Lander on moon.